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Tertiary time 6,000 or 7,000 feet above present sea-level, and caused the Ice Age. This volume is meant for evidence. J. W. Spencer writes a chapter. The evidence, not new, is the submerged canyons of the Hudson, the Congo and the Adour. Other streams are said to show them, but the detailed maps supplied do not appear to warrant the statement. Plate II shows a fine 200 fathom canyon for the Loire, approaching within 10 miles of land, but this is flatly contradicted by the detailed soundings of Pl. III. There is no such canyon. At p. 8 we read ''Its channel has been silted up so that there is difficulty in tracing its course by soundings.'' Apparently the evidence of its existence is Prof. Hull's faith in it! So of the Nile, p. 14: ''It is much to be regretted that the solid channel of the Nile valley cannot be traced under the Mediterranean, owing to the enormous amount of sediment, etc.'' ''That there does exist a continuous channel * * * there can be no doubt.'' Again in the North Sea; by the glacial drift ''as well as by the silt of existing rivers, the old river channels, which undoubtedly exist, have been filled up, etc.'' (p. 8). It is of interest that Buchanan, who is named in connection with the Congo soundings, referred the Congo canyon to the lack of deposition of silt from the river along the extended axis of the channel, while enormous quantities were deposited alongside. That was in 1887. He was very likely wrong, but it would have been well to have mentioned his view.

The Gulf Stream was 10° cooler off the Bahamas when uplift kept it out of the Gulf of Mexico! I think Schott estimates, from volume measures, that most of it never enters the Gulf, but passes northward east of the Antilles, just as in the supposed case. Norway is *not* capped by a central snow field, of which the Jostedals Glacier is a tongue. The thesis of this book may some day be established, but it will have to be done by examining and weighing evidence. This book does neither. MARK JEFFERSON.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Scientific Papers. By J. Y. Buchanan. Vol. 1: xii pp. and 15 papers. Maps, diagrams. University Press, Cambridge, 1913. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

A welcome volume of reprints, hard to refer to for lack of continuous paging, so badly edited that No. 11 is actually reproduced entire in No. 14! A great array of oceanographic matter that is more detailed than a geographer's knowledge of the subject, and yet intelligible, mostly, to a general reader. Especial interest lies in the ''Landslopes Separating Continents and Ocean Basins,'' ''Tidal Currents in the Ocean'' and ''Ocean Shoals.'' There are cliffs and slopes as rugged in the borders of the ocean as in the most mountainous regions of the earth's surface; for instance, note the sinker that touches in 550 fathoms, tumbles, touches in 620 fathoms and stops finally at 835 fathoms!

Nearer land gentler slopes occur where the land has been cut back by the waves, from depths of, say, 30 fathoms. In the strong winds and waves of the Irish and Biscayan coast this cutting back has been severe; in stiller waters near the equator, trifling. Off the African deserts the slopes descending to ocean depth are steep; off the Congo mouth great silt deposits have shoaled and made gentle the descent. Only in the submarine canyon of the Congo is the normal slope of the ocean border preserved, on a profile from land to sea. The canyon has been built up by great deposition alongside and no deposition in the axis of the river valley, extended seaward. Along this axis a vertical circulation prevents deposition by stirring the water. This consists of the light river water moving outward above, and the heavy salt sea-water moving landward beneath—not observed but inferred, to match the observed ones at Gibraltar and the Bosphorus. Ocean shoals turn tide to current and these currents sweeping sediments away afford condition for deep corals which are found building up in 400 fathoms and so on up till at 50 fathoms, or less, they are destroyed. Such reefs stand almost columnar.

On appliances, instruments of the *Challenger* date, and observations, the book has an abundance. MARK JEFFERSON.